The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,248—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
—	BOKHARA	3932	500	J. Orman	12th Jan.
L.	ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th ,,
—	VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th ,,
L.	PESHAWUR	3800	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
—	HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th ,,
L.	SIAM	3926	500	A. H. Johnson ...	16th ,,
—	VENETIA	2726	450	A. H. Dandell ...	23rd ,,
L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot ....2nd March.	
—	PONGOLA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson 9th ,,	
L.	MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Ferrins .. 16th ,,	
—	BOKHARA	3932	500	J. Orman ..... 23rd ,,	
L.	PONGOLA	3130	550	..... 30th ,,	
—	CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie. 6th April,	
L.	ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates .... 13th ,,	
—	ASSAM	3926	500	G. W. Brady .. 20th ,,	
—	DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton .. 27th ,,	

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	27th ,,
DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	3000	450	M. DeHorne	24th ,,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Return Tickets are now issued			
To Penang, Straits, China, Japan, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 850	Rs. 500	Rs. 140 0
To Galle and back (available for two months)	600	375	
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	375	235	143 0
To Port Said	500	300	150 0
To Suez	550	325	175 0
To Aden	300	180	122 0
	170	120	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doncich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 2nd, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S.S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
City of Baltimore.	J. Verrill..	2,300	300	....4th Feby.
Wiston Hall.....	T. Collins..	2 700	400	....22nd
Rydal Hall.....	J. Lloyd..	2,700	400	....10th Mar.
Speke Hall.....	W. Brand.	2,700	400	....24th ,,
Merton Hall.....		4,000		....(To follow.)

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

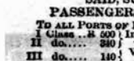
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,



TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

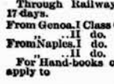
THE s.s. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,350 tons, will sail hence for London on or about the 18th instant. Passage money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th January, 1882.

HAMBURG VIA LIVERPOOL ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING.



HAVING made arrangements with the Hamburg steamers from Liverpool, we are now prepared to offer through freight on favourable terms.

For rates apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, Thos. Cook & Son have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 4, Bowery Row, Bombay (originators of the European System established 1841).

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 10th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th January, 1882

S. S. ARMENIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. Inchulva, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents for Captain & owners s.s. Inchulva.

Bombay, January 6, 1882.

P. S.—This steamer arrived at Port Said on 17th December, on which date she was reported as having passed the Canal, which is incorrect, as owing to a block in the Canal she did not reach Suez till the evening of the 21st.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED, FINEST ITALIAN CHESTNUTS. Annas 6 per lb.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.

1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market,

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA. and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins.....	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld., Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1	12
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 100	1	12
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 100	1	12
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw.. ,, ,, 100	2	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape ,, ,, ,, 100	2	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ,, ,, 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped ,, ,, 100	2	4
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape ,, ,, 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

TO MISSIONARIES, DISPENSARIES, AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

QUININE, CHLORODYNE, and other DRUGS at cost price supplied by THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited, 26, Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C.

By order of the Board,
W DREW, Managing Director.

Indents may be sent to Messrs. GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Elphinstone Circle.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited, 26, Holborn Viaduct, London.

NO charge for packing, packing cases, shipping expenses or freight to ports in direct communication with London. Parcel Post Packages all free of charges except duty.

Illustrated Price Lists 327 pages, in a handsome illuminated cover, with Photographic Portrait of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, may be obtained Post-free from the Agents.

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Messrs. SHAW WINCH, Madras.

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W. DREW, Managing Director.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY, Established 1807.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES, TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress, Miss EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, AT 9 PRECISELY,

BETSY BAKER.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Emma Markham, Mrs. Norville.

Followed at 10-15 by the new BURLESQUE,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOONDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS.

To the Government of India.

NEW BOOKS.

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, November 1881.	2	4
Children's Birthday Book; by F. E. Weatherly ...	1	0
Christopher Crayon's Christmas Stories ...	0	10
Crime and Pauperism, a Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; by W. Hoyle...	0	2
Huguenots; by G. Masson	0	10
Life of H. B. H. the Prince Consort; by Sir T. Martin. Part II. ...	0	6
Prince and the Pauper; by Mark Twain ...	4	12
Quarterly Army List Bombay	3	0
Thirty-Eight Years in India; by W. Taylor; Vol. I. ...	15	12
Village Commune; by Ouida.	3	4

XMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS AND ANNUALS.

Graphic, Xmas Number ...	1	0
Routledge's Xmas Number ...	0	12
Ill. London News, Xmas Number ...	1	0
Young Ladies' Journal, Xmas Number ...	1	8
Pictorial World, Xmas Number ...	1	0
Queen, Xmas Number ...	1	0
Quiver, do. ...	0	8
Whitehall Review, Xmas Number ...	1	0
Bow Bells Almanac 1882 ...	0	8
Illustrated London Almanac for 1882 ...	0	12
Illustrated Queen Almanac for 1882 ...	0	12
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris ...	0	12
Bow Bell's Annual ...	0	12
Routledge's Sporting Annual.	0	12
Judye's Annual ...	0	12
Society, Winter Number ...	0	8

COOPER AND COMPANY, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

UNALCOHOLIZED SHERRY OR THE SHERRY OF THE FUTURE.

OLOROSOS,

A most pleasing Wine, Nutty, Soft and Rich without being sweet, Rs. 28 per doz.

AMOROSOS,

A superb dry Wine full of character, Rs. 25 per doz.

VINO DE PASTO,

Full bodied with great bouquet and Elegance, Rs. 24 per doz.

WHITE SEAL,

Light and Fruity, a charming Wine, Rs. 22 per doz.

Per dozen Pints. Rs. a.		Per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.
10 8 ...	STILL HOCK Erbach ... A Light Sound Dinner Wine	17 0
11 0 ...	STILL HOCK Laubenheimer.. Soft and good Boquet	18 0
13 0	STILL HOCK Niersteins Pearl ... Very Soft, rich in character and flavour	24 0
13 0 ...	STILL HOCK Steinwein ... A Good Flavour, Soft and Delicate.	24 0

BOLTON & Co.

NEW TESTIMONIALS ON THE EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES OF GRIMAULT AND CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE 8 PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—Eight patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercles in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

—My breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health, or to see him dwelling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion, and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.

Mrs. Lounger, Winchester.

ASTHMA CURED.

—For a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs*, when the idea occurred to me of using GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.

S. Santiago, Malaga.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

—Grimault and Co.'s Guarana owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilks, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the British Medical Journal that the Guarana acts "like a charm."

Guarana powders are a certain remedy for the Sick Headache.—The Lancet, Aug. 31, 1872.

Beware of counterfeits! The genuine preparations of Grimault & Co., bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government.

Agents—Bathgate & Co., Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bonnerjee & Co.; and Noreen, Chunder; Daw & Sons, Calcutta; Treacher & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co.; Madon & Co.; and Norton & Co., Madras; Plower & Co., Lahore; Peake, Allen & Co., Lucknow; Riggs & Co., Bangalore.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.			Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Johannisberg ...	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.		
36 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Liebfraumilch ...	19 0
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.		
27 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Nierstein ...	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.		
25 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Hochheimer ...	13 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.		
24 8...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Steinwein	
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.		
21 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ... Geisenheim ...	11 8
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.		
19 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ... Laubenheim ...	10 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

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Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

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NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SHIPMENTS NOW LANDING.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

TAILORS. HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS.

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ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHRTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its exceent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz pts.
Price—Credit.....	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8

WATSON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HATS, HATS, Manufacturers of Helmets, Hats, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

HELMETS, HELMETS,

A large assortment of all the Best Helmets in Felt, Pith, and Cork from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 22.

CAPS, CAPS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10-8.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & COMPANY, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

S. ROSE & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machne can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

ELEVATOR

For sucurely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of the Machine ...Each Rs. 20. The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .. ..Net cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machin es can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Machine, and without contact of the ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufactures Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c. ..Rs. 175 0

Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .. .. ,, ,, 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. .. ..Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. ..Rs. 140 0

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining .. .. ,, ,, 160 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY A.D.C. will give their LAST PERFORMANCE on TUESDAY, 10TH, AND WEDNESDAY, 11TH JAN. Commencing with the laughable Farce, UP IN THE WORLD, Followed by the Comedietta, THE LITTLE SENTINEL, Concluding with the Tragico-comico Burlesque, VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

Doors open at 9 p. m. (Madras time), commence at 9.

Reserved seats	Rs. 2 0	Second seats (single).	Re. 1 0
Second (family to admit two)	,, 1 8	Third	,, 0 8
		Back	,, 0 4

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant., the Chairman will propose, "That, in respect to the memory of LADY FERGUSSON, this meeting do adjourn without transacting the business of the day."

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, January 9, 1882.

NOTICE.

1, Vansittart-row, Calcutta, January 6, 1882.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED MYSELF as Merchant and Commission Agent at the above address under the style and firm of EMILE CHARRIOL & Co.

EMILE CHARRIOL.

LANOWLEE HOTEL, A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

CAUTION.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES.

WHEREAS IRON SAFES are constantly offered for sale having Chubb's Locks upon the Doors and sometimes on the Drawers, we give Notice that the mere fact of their having such Locks is no guarantee whatever that the Safes themselves are of our manufacture. Our Locks, of a kind totally unsuitable for Safe Doors, are frequently purchased and applied to so-called "Safes" of the most worthless description. We would therefore advise intending Purchasers to make enquiry at our Warehouses, or at our Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Bombay, before buying any safe represented to be a New or Second-hand one of Chubb's Patent.

CHUBB & SON,
128, Queen Victoria-street, St. Paul's, London.

GENUINE CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES.

Most Secure Against FIRE AND THIEVES.

Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, and 40 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1817.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 P.M. in February next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below and on the dates fixed against each for CONTRACTS as specified for 1882-83:—

Bombay .. Poona .. Ahmednagar .. Belgaum .. Ahmedabad ..	Potatoes and Vegetables, under Schedule No. 43.	On 7th Feb. 1882.
Deesa .. Mhow .. Nasirabad .. Neemuch .. Karachi .. Hyderabad ..	Coolty, Dhall, Jowari, Mucca, Mutt, Barley Grain, &c., under Schedule No. 44.	On 7th Feb. 1882.
Bombay .. Ahmednagar .. Belgaum .. Ahmedabad .. Deesa .. Mhow .. Neemuch .. Nasirabad .. Hyderabad ..	Bread Flour Wheaten, &c., under Schedule No. 45.	On 13th Feb. 1882.
Bombay .. Poona .. Karachi .. Nasirabad ..	Wheat, under Schedule No. 46.	On 13th Feb. 1882.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

Tenders for the supplies under Schedules Nos. 43 and 44 at Karachi and Hyderabad, and 46 at Karachi, will be received also at Bombay.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col., For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, January 3, 1882.

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Ajmere, 2nd January, 1882.

SPECIAL GOODS RATES.

ON and from the 1st February, 1882, special reduced rates will be charged on the following articles when tendered for despatch in quantities of not less than 270 maunds:—

Edible grains Common seeds Pulses..... Salt ..... Oil cake..... Hides and skins pressed to not less than 3 feet per maund ..	Class A.	Coal.... Rough Marble. Stone...	Class B	Sugar.. Class C

The rates per maund per mile will be:—

	First 100 miles.	Next 300 miles.	Distances in excess of 300 miles.
	Pie.	Pie.	Pie.
Class A.....	4	2½	1½
Do. B.....	3	2	1
Do. C.....	4	4	2½

For class B goods on distances over 500 miles the charge will be 1-5 pie per maund per mile.

Hides and skins carried at class A rates will, *if wet be*, at owners' risk.

Class B goods will be at owners' risk for loss in loading, unloading, and transhipping, and will be loaded and unloaded by owners.

Edible grains and common seeds will still be carried from Delhi and Agra to Sabarmutti at the previously quoted special rate of ten annas per maund.

By order
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE lower storey of a commodious HOUSE TO BE LET; a grand situation; easy access to Fort. "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

REV. JOSEPH COOK'S LECTURES: full set 8 volumes, Rs. 7-8-0.—Methodist Book Concern, No. 42, Meadow-street.

"LONDON TIFFIN" ROOMS.—Prime York Ham, 8 annas per plate. Liquors of the best quality. Mrs. STEPHEN'S, Proprietress.

HIGH Caste Arab Horse, 4 years old, fast, sound, and quiet, Rs. 300. Light and stylish Stanhope Phaeton, Rs. 300. "JEHU," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.—WANTED, at once, European CUTTER for Tailoring Dept. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAJ & Co. 13, Meadow-street.

BOMBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Apollo House, Fort, Furnished Rooms with Board at only Rs. 45 a month.

TRABUCOS and General Pell Cigars.—Little Devils and grown up Cigarettes (without paper.) Just received a fresh consignment. Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

IMMORTELLES.—Just unpacked a fresh supply; also Crepe and Cloth, Hat Bands and Gloves, and Memorial Cards. Apply to J. T. T. BROWN & Co., Undertakers, 7, Clare-road, Byculla.

RIGBY RIFLE, perfectly new, 380 bore express, complete with patent re-capper and loader, 400 bullets, 100 solid drawn brass cartridges, and fittings in case. A bargain. Can be seen at SOONDY and Co., Ld.

DUCK GUN, double-barrelled, 8 bore, both barrels choked, re-bounding locks, in perfect order and as good as new, in strong case, complete with a quantity of ammunition. Can be seen at SOONDY and Co., Ld.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, two Gr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.

Out of respect for the memory of the late Lady Fergusson, all the Exchange Banks and most of the European offices are only open to-day for urgent business.

The Exchange Market is entirely closed and the same may be said of the Share and Stock Markets.

Cotton was reported "firm" from Liverpool on Saturday, sales 8,000 bales; and prices of American advanced 1-16d., viz., to 6 5d. Our market here was therefore strong this morning, but little business has been done owing to the reason given above.

Below we give our usual statement of the Bank of Bombay made up to the 7th instant, from which it will be seen that notwithstanding the high rates now charged, the demands for accommodation on the part of the public have not fallen off. The public deposits have since the 3rd decreased by Rs. 3,17,000, the other deposits by Rs. 12,01,895; while on the other side of the account loans on securities have increased by Rs. 7,10,188.

Bills discounted have decreased by Rs. 8,61,135. But the cash and currency notes and balances have decreased by Rs. 11,38,000.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 7th January, as compared with the statement of 13th December:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 13. Rs.	Jan. 7. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,45,621	35,40,314
Do. do. at Branches	12,43,435	8,61,894
Other Deposits	1,77,11,576	1,73,79,680
Post Bills	11,273	4,562
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,51,457	2,16,229
	3,70,85,362	3,42,27,895
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	52,56,618	48,86,029
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	13,34,144	12,04,731
Loans, on Security of do.	1,05,61,724	1,02,31,587
Current Accounts, overdrawn	916	1,262
Bills Discounted	97,54,717	76,16,751
Stamps	2,941	2,926
Dead Stock Rs. 5,49,759		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,25,000	3,24,745	3,24,759
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,82,805	3,12,138
Cash and Currency Notes	91,65,152	97,44,688
	3,70,85,362	3,42,27,895

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Tebe, 1,299 tons, Captain R. Deperis, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, and 112 deck passengers.

THE steamer Chanim, 1,018 tons, Captain E. Waddall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (24th Dec.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and one second class, and 206 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 829 tons, Captain R. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar and Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. J. C. Bananee, Major Kinsman, Lieut. A. Birch, Mr. A. M. Monteth, and 91 deck.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from China, &c., brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—12 cases beads, 149 chests camphor, 310 cases glass bangles, 877 chests tea, 372 cases firecrackers, 60 cases chinaware, 25 bundles matting, 4 cases cassia, oil, 251 cases preserves, 24 cases brass leaves, 4 packages China roots, 382 packages sugarcandy, 919 packages chinaware, 2 boxes specie, 5 cases fans, 2,000 bags sugar, 2 cases white copper, 12 cases false pearls, 22 packages sundries, 13 cases umbrellas, 1 case coral, 23 packages silk, and 300 numbers jars. From Singapore.—2 boxes specie, 806 bundles rattans, 1 case mace, 111 packages long pepper, 10 packages white pepper, 1 case cassia, 150 packages coffee, and 3,022 numbers jars.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
9	Baghdad (s)	Dougherty	Zanzibar, &c.
	Cohanim (s)	Weddall	Port Said, Dec. 24.
	Pachamba (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee, Jan. 9.
	Culna (s)	Cave	Kurrachee, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
8	J. G. Amberwitch	Powell	Kurrachee.
9	Calder (s)	Dixon	P. Gulf.
	Tebe (s)	Deperis	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Ripis, to Antwerp.
Steamer Gordonia, to London.

CALCUTTA.

Jan.

ARRIVALS.

5 Tenasserim (s)....Polson.....Glasgow, Nov. 12.
County of Peebles..Fordyce.....Aden, Oct. 24.
Royal Sovereign..Ritch.....Singapore, Dec. 13.
Tobique.....Davis.....Bombay, Nov. 18.
Howrah.....Ledstone.....London, Aug. 27.
Broomhall.....Croudace.....Mauritius, Nov. 7.
Psyche.....Patmore.....Cape Town, Oct. 3.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carmora (s)—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Maclean (s)—225 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Petriana (s)—3,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara (s)—200 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Fulton, Lieut. Col., 11th Bombay N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Lairdet, Captain, Listers Regt., on duty, to Deolalee.
Rumsey, Captain, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Lynch, Lieut., Dorsets Regt., on duty, to Delhi.
Anderson, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Rurkee.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

450-79—Craigie, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.
403-81—Payne and G.—Toolsee Nathajee vs Moroba Govindjee and another—In person—Part heard.
382-77—Hearn, C and L.—Narrondass Hemraj and others vs Vissondass Hemraj—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.
589-77—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharelal and others—Shapurjee and T., A. and H.—Part heard.
495-81—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdool Rahimon Hajee Allaruckia vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.
579-80—Macfarlane—Hajee Jetha and another vs Sha Weljee Natha and others—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.
230-80—Payne and G.—Soswami Shre Girdharjee, &c., vs Lackmidass Teckchund and another—Craigie, L. and O. and Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
SHORT CAUSES.

91-80—Tobin and R.—The L. B and M Bank vs Byramjee Framjee.
427-80—Tobin and R.—Kadurbux Alaibux vs Mahomed Cooboodin.
417-81—Framjee K.—Muggonmull Ramsookh vs Rughunathdas Rampursad Khundelval.
467-81—Ardesir and H.—Ardesir Framjee and another vs Framrus Jamsetjee Irani and another.
468-81—Arde r and H.—Ardesir Framjee and another vs Jerbai and other.
489-81—Macfarlane—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff vs Toolsidas Kissondas—Payne and G.
507-81—Nanu and H.—Nowrojee Jamsetjee Atia vs W A Barren.
510-81—In person—Thucker Ganjee Akhai vs Marwady Roopram Vishram.
515-81—In person—Indoo Kurni and others vs Y Bhashkerjee and another.
616-81—C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonjee and another vs Ruttonsey Tricumjee and another.
LONG CAUSES.
645-79—Jefferson B and D (for pauper)—Devbai vs Itchalal Vandrewandas and others—J. Macfarlane and Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Part heard.
115-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridas vs Itchalal Vandrewandas and others—J. Macfarlane.
487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
676-79—Muljee and B.—Pragjee Moraxjee and others vs Goculdas Girdharilal—J. Macfarlane—Part heard.
423-81—Chalk and W.—Annie Henningway vs J. Henningway—Hearn, C. and L.
513-81—Hearn, C. and L.—J. Henningway vs Annie Powar *alias* Annie Henningway—Chalk and W.
446-80—C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Veljee and others, J. B and D., S. and F. and J.—Macfarlane.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co., and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ardesir and H., and C. L. and G.—Jehangir Gustadjee and another petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
SHORT CAUSES.

675-77—J. Macfarlane—Laljee Veerjee vs Muncherjee Rustomjee Khumbata.
943-79—Jefferson B and D—L. A. Wallace and others vs Chundonmul Nursingdas.
65-81—Shapurjee and T.—Ambavow vs Joosub Jamal R. M. Sayani—and M. H. Khan.
73-81—Shapurjee and T. Ambavow vs Giga Mahomed and another.
208-81—J. and Hormusjee—Munchabai vs Aibai and another.
450-81—Hore, C and B—Hurridas Damodhur vs Abdoolally Tyabally.
488-81—H Bicknell—Gokuldas Pragjee vs Bhagirtibai—Ardesir and H.
450-81—M and Bomonjee—Jairaj Mokunjee and others vs Madhowdas Goculdas—Nanu and H.
LONG CAUSES.
226-81—Payne and G.—Hasumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Haroon Esmail and another—Smith and F.—Part heard.
230-81—J. Macfarlane—Ahmed Soonjee vs Chunda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H., and R. M. Sayani.
343-81—Jefferson, B, and D.—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Hajee Dawood Hajee Sulleman and others.
22-81—Tyabjee and D.—Jeewbai vs Golabdas Motiram and others—Jefferson B and D.
139-81—Tyabjee and D.—Memon Hajee Cassam Hajee Noormahomed vs Memon Hajee Oosman Hajee Jaoma and another—In person.
206-81—Mulljee and B.—Motilall Sudaram and another vs Sookhramdas Khooshalchund—Shamrao P.
248-81—Tyabjee and D.—Hukimchund Jottadas vs The Halifax and Helvetia Marine Insurance Co.
256-81—In person (a pauper)—Pembai vs Sijeebai—In person.
256-81—In person (a pauper)—Scobbai vs Hurrishunker Takhejee and others—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Way, Lieut., E. York. Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Cates, Lieut., 6th Bengal N. I., on duty, from Shahjehanpur.

JANUARY 8.

Noil, Capt. Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Turner, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 7.

Chance, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Khandalla.

JANUARY 8.

Webb, Vety. Surg., on duty, to Kirkee.
Cameran, Major, Bedfords Regt., on duty, to Burmah.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 10.

There will be parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 11th inst., at the Bandstand, at 7 a.m. (Madras time.) All members are requested to attend.

D. and F. Companies will commence target practice on Thursday morning next, the 12th inst. All members of other Companies who have not done their class firing are requested to do it with D. Company.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters this day, Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 6 p.m. (Madras time).

The Ranges at Coorla will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th and 11th inst., and will be used by the Marine Battalion for field firing.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 6.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India has granted to Mr. J. B. Spedding, of the Mad. C. S., an extension of sick leave for six months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J.H. Dennison, Port Office, Negapatam, privilege leave for three months, under Section 73 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. Polglase James, to officiate as Port Officer, Negapatam, during the absence on leave of Mr. Dennison, or until further orders.—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the, Secy. of State for India has been pleased to convert the six months' special leave granted to Mr. C. Benson, Asst. Supt., Govt. Farms, Madras, and notified in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 19th July last, into twelve months' leave on sick certificate.

Mr. P. F. Fernandez, to be Depy. Collr. in charge of the Treasury, South Canara, to complete the establishment.

The following promotions in the Forest Dept. will take effect from the date of Colonel Beddome's retirement.

Mr. J. W. Cherry to be Depy. Consvr., 1st Class, in succession to Major J. Campbell Walker.

Mr. W. C. Hayne to be Depy. Consvr., 2nd Class, in succession to Mr. Cherry.

Mr. H. L. Wooldridge to be Depy. Consvr., 3rd Class, in succession to Mr. Hayne.

Mr. E. H. Boileau to be Depy. Consvr., 4th Class, in succession to Mr. Wooldridge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the 29th Dec. 1881 subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Charles Harry, Wilson, Lieut.-Col. (Brvt.-Col.), S. C., on an ordinary pension of £456 5s. with a capitalized value annuity of £5,080 to be paid in India.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major D. J. S. McLeod, Genl. List, Cavy. Asst. Qr.-mr.-Genl., Mysore Divn. to officiate as Depy. Qr.-mr.-Genl., vice Lieut.-Col. Ewing, appointed Offg. Qr.-mr.-Genl. Dated 2nd Jan. 1882.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, the services of Surg. D. Elcum, Ind. Med. Dept., are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment under H.H. the Nizam's Government.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

GENERAL LIST, INFANTRY.

To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service:
Captain Rowland H. Thomas Hill dated 2nd Jan. 1882.
Capt. Richard Stokoe. Dated 2nd Jan. 1882.
Col. W. Osborn S. C., Comdt., 6th Regt. N. I., is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Mad. or Bom.

The Right Honorable the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major H. R. Hope, Genl. List, Cavy., Spl. Comr., 2nd Light Cavy., to be Asst. Adjt.-Genl., vice Lieut.-Col. Faunce appointed Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Head-quarters. Dated 2nd Jan. 1882.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 28.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Station Staff—Barrackpore—Major C. W. Campbell, Genl. List Cavy., to officiate as Station Staff Officer until further orders.

Col. A. C. Johnson, C. B., R. A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Mhow and join the R. A., at that station, to which he has been appointed by the Horse Guards, War Office.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Davidson, R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Umballa, for duty with the R. A. at that station.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. B. L. Gordon, C. B., R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Ferozepore, and assume command of the R. A. at that station.

Lieut.-Col. E. L. Hawkins, R. A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Peshawar, and assume command of the R. A. at that station.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. F. Cologan, S. C., lately employed in the Transport Dept., is posted to Fort William for general duty, in anticipation of his services being replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Capt. J. B. Lynch, 12th Ben. Cavy., having completed the special duty upon which he was employed at Simla, is directed to rejoin his regiment at Nowgong.

Capt. F. Beaufort, R. A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Bombay, and join No. 7 Baty 10th Bgde., into which he has been promoted.

Capt. E. Cassan, R. A., is directed to proceed from Mean Meer to Gibraltar, and join No. 3 Baty. 10th Bgde., into which he has been promoted.

Capt. J. S. Wood 1st Bam. Border Regt. is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. R. J. G. Creed, Leicestershire Regt., is directed to join the 2nd battalion, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut. G. R. Townshend, R. A., is directed to proceed from Rawalpindi to Govindgarh, and rejoin No. 15 Baty. 8th Bgde., for duty.

Lieut. R. L. C. Birch, 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regt., is under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

Insps. Vety. Surg. F. F. Collins, Principal Vety. Surgn. in India, is directed to proceed to England, by the first available troopship after the 24th Jan., 1882, his tour of service having expired.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated 16th Dec., posting Major C. W. Campbell, Genl. List Cavy., on return from furlough, to do general duty at Allahabad.

7th Bengal Cavy.—Regtl. Order, dated 10th Nov., making the following appointments, with effect from the 1st idem., consequent on the appointment of Major E. Hay as Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., Quetta Dist., and that of Lieut. C. A. Roberts to the 9th Ben. Cavy:—

Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, Sqdn. Offr., to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Hay.

Lieut. A. N. Carr, Offg. Sqdn. Offr., to officiate as Sqn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, to fill an existing vacancy.

Dated the 14th Nov., making the following appointments:—

Lieut. A. M. Renny, Sqdn. Offr., to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Carr.

Lieut. W. C. Pollard, Offg. Sqdn. Offr., to officiate as Adjt., vice Renny.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.—Lieut. F. B. Richardson, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation 37th N. I.) to remain at Calcutta from 10th Dec. 1881 to 9th April, 1882, to study the native languages, in extension of two months' privilege leave granted him by the Genl. Officer Comdg. Presidency district.

10th N. I.—Capt. (now Major) D. C. Hennessy, (Genl. List Infy.) to Darjeeling, from the 11th to the 21st Jan. 1881, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

On the recommendation of a medical board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation:—

R. A.—Lieut. Col. C. W. Wilson, (9th Bgde.)

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
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BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

MR. JOSEPH COOK'S SECOND LECTURE will be delivered this afternoon in the Framjee Cowajee Hall at 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time.)
SUBJECT—Does Death End All? A reply to Materialism illustrated by physiological charts.
Dr. H. Cook, Principal of the Grant Medical College, will preside.
All are cordially invited. Admission free.
N.B.—The Committee, yielding to the pressing representations of numerous Ladies and Gentlemen, have arranged to reserve 100 seats, for which numbered tickets can be had at THACKER & Co. One rupee each. No seat will be reserved after the commencement of the Lecture.
The Committee desires it to be understood that Mr. Cook receives no remuneration for these lectures, and that the proceeds of the sale of the tickets are devoted to meeting hall and advertising expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHRICRISTNA—January 9th, at Navewady, Mr. Shricristna Vasudeojee, late Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., aged 78.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

ST. L.—Declined, with thanks.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1882.

It is much to be feared that the sad calamity which has shocked the Bombay community will give rise to an exaggerated view of the prevalence of cholera in our midst. The truth is, cases of cholera are never absent from Bombay, especially in the native town, and there is no ground whatever for alarm, much less for panic. No doubt the health department will exercise increased vigilance, and do all that lies in its power to prevent the spread of this dread disease. The increased grant for disinfectants recently accorded by the Corporation may now be freely drawn upon; and it is to be hoped that the recorded instances which show pretty conclusively that probably the most effective of all agents in resisting the spread of cholera is fumigation by sulphur will not be lost sight of. We are afraid that the sad event of Sunday will quite destroy any hope of the quarantine in Egypt being removed. The Sanitary Commission in that country will become more obstinate than ever, and will refuse to listen to reason. The directors of the P. and O. Company have had it in contemplation to send the through steamers to London via Naples and Marseilles during the season; but it has been found that passengers would have to undergo three days' quarantine at either of those ports, and it has therefore been decided not to call there, but to rely upon making rapid passages direct to London instead. Why is not quarantine enforced in London if not only Egypt, but Italy and France consider that institution necessary, or at least useful? Simply because sanitary science is twenty years more advanced in England than elsewhere, and it is perfectly well understood that quarantine is an obsolete contrivance for keeping out disease, and that safety is to be found wholly in improved local sanitary measures, and not in the endeavour to fence a country round by a cordon which the germs of an epidemic can pass in spite of all precautions.

In a time of famine should the State deliberately accept a certain proportion of deaths with the same philosophy as a general casts up his butcher's bill after a battle? Should the Government give up once for all the idea of saving life at any cost, and no longer hold, even in theory, district officers responsible that no mortality occurs? These questions can fortunately, at the present hour, be discussed in cold blood, and whatever the decision arrived at, there will be no prospect at all events of any immediate catastrophe resulting from a mistake. These questions formed the subject of an actual discussion which took place at Simla in September, 1878, when high officials essayed to answer them according to their lights. An interesting blue-book has been recently issued in London, made up of miscellaneous papers bearing upon the condition of the country and people of India, and none of the papers included therein exceed in interest those in which the views of the officials assembled at Simla in 1878 are set forth. The subject was considered with great fullness and freedom. The principles of famine relief may be evolved from the notes of it, but the Famine Commission having subsequently elaborated a set of rules for the guidance of the State in regard to these calamities, the discussion of the high functionaries may be considered apart on its own merits. Mr. C. A. Elliott, whose opinions are first recorded in the notes of the discussion, formulates the question primarily discussed:—"By what principles ought a Government to be guided in its treatment of a famine, 1st, when threatened, 2nd, when established?" In his answer thereto he takes as typical cases the famine in Bengal in 1873-74, when there was an extravagant outlay and no deaths, and that in Mysore in 1875-76, when there was considerable economy with a large loss of life. Had there been in Mysore an expenditure on the scale of that in Bengal, certainly half a million, probably three-quarters of a million, of lives would have been saved. Whatever principles are established in future, says Mr. Elliott, will probably lie between these two extremes, the aim to be kept in view being to secure a certain amount of efficiency in the administration of relief. He suggests that the Government should provide relief works to enable the stricken population to earn money to purchase food, a strict proportion being observed between the amount of relief thus disbursed and the extent of the loss of food from which the province is suffering. Of course the financial considerations are the real stumbling-block. The province must not spend more money than it can pay; and it is quite conceivable that relief works on an adequate scale might land the State in bankruptcy. What is the head of the Government to do when the local authorities show that through a drought the crops have been lost, necessitating an expenditure far beyond what the province can recoup from its own resources by extra taxation? Is he to say, "Your estimates imply an expenditure of, say, five millions, but the province can only bear an expenditure of two: when the two millions are expended you must close relief, and let the people shift for themselves?" If he does say that Mr. Elliott recognises that he would be accused of inhumanity, and would revolt the feelings of civilized people. Mr. Elliott admits, therefore, that the head of the State cannot practically carry out in their integrity sound financial principles in such a case. He suggests that such a case is never likely to arise, and he maintains that it never yet has arisen. When the expenditure was beyond the power of a province—namely, Bengal in 1874—that was due, he maintains, to a lavish administration of relief; and here we come to Mr. Elliott's real contention—and in that most, if not all, of those who were at Simla with him at the time seem to have concurred—that whatever difficulty may arise can be met by acquiescing in a certain loss of life, more or less considerable, according to the extent of the calamity to be dealt with. If, he says, the relief in Bengal "had been made more uncomfortable and severe tests imposed on applicants, the expenditure would probably have been kept within due financial bounds. Under such treatment there would be no waste. At the same time complete immunity from starvation and its concomitant diseases would not be obtained. The Government must give up the idea of 'saving life at any cost' and of 'holding district officers responsible that no mortality occurs!'" The principle, he says, should be that the Government of a province afflicted with famine should adopt measures of relief sufficient to enable every one willing to accept the conditions attached to them to save his own life, but severe enough to keep off all who are not in acute need. Then, he says, provincial expenditure will never be such as the province cannot bear. We quite agree that famine relief so hedged round with tests of sufficient severity would never be accepted by sufficient numbers to embarrass the finances of the province; but it may very well be doubted whether such measures of relief would not practically amount in the end to the same thing as the enunciation in so many words of the principle which Mr. Elliott himself shrinks from—that though five millions expenditure is necessary to save the population of a province, only two millions shall be expended, and the people then left to shift for themselves. It is strange that Mr. Elliott does not see that the reproach of inhumanity would attach to his expedient quite as much as to the enunciation of the principle which he admits would "revolt the feelings of civilised people." The Government, he says, "must accept the responsibility of a mortality which will be greater or less according to the severity of the famine and the local conditions. It must be acknowledged that the tests which keep off undeserving applicants will also keep off some [or a great number] who are in real distress. And it must be prepared to face and contradict the cry that increased death-rates (up to a certain limit) mean unsuccessful administration. The campaign against famine, like other wars, if properly conducted, must have its butcher's bill." That is to say, the campaign against famine is not properly conducted unless a certain number of the population die of want of food. We are quite prepared to admit that any serious famine extending over a large area will inevitably entail large mortality. If the famine in Bengal was not marked by such mortality, the exemption was due not solely, or even mainly, to the lavish expenditure of the Government of that day, but to the fact that the famine was in no respect so intense as that of Madras or Mysore a few years later. What is the limit of the increased death-rates which we are told the Government must not regard as indicative of unsuccessful administration? Was the loss of five millions of lives during the Madras famine merely a creditable butcher's bill and evidence that the campaign against hunger was properly conducted? Some people see reason to believe that not five millions, but eight millions, of lives were lost in Southern India during that famine. Ought the Government to accept the responsibility of such a mortality? It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the principle for which Mr. Elliott contends would cover this mortality; and when we arrive at millions, what is the use of embarrassing the finances of either province or State to save any lives at all? There is something to be said for the view that famines are designed by nature to carry off surplus population, and enable the survivors—and there will always be some—to have more elbow-room in the world and live in greater comfort and plenty. If we are to be philosophical in the presence of five millions of deaths, or of eight millions, why should we make any difficulty about fifteen, or even twenty, millions? The amount of the butcher's bill never frightens a bold and successful general. There have been generals suspected of feeling a certain pride in the magnitude of the list of killed and wounded.

A wise Government which knows how to disregard humanitarian clamour, and has learned to see in famines a beneficent machinery for getting rid of useless mouths, might conceivably regard itself as entitled to the especial thanks of its surviving subjects when, by the sacrifice of ten or fifteen millions of lives, it had saved its finances intact. We really cannot see why those who hold the principles set forth with so much clearness by Mr. Elliott, and discussed with so much frankness by the other gentlemen engaged in the discussion, should shrink from their wider application. If mere humanitarianism and want of sense be at the bottom of the cry that increased death-rates are a sign of unsuccessful administration, why not boldly proclaim the fact that an increased death-rate need not trouble us in the least, and that the one thing to be considered is the saving of money? No doubt we should then be landed amongst another set of considerations. Are millions of human lives really of less value to a State than millions of money? From whom does the State receive its revenues? From the tax-payers. If the tax-payers be swept off the face of the land, how are future harvests to be raised? We should like to see a return of the amount of land thrown out of cultivation in the Madras Presidency in consequence of the depopulation occasioned by the famine. How many villages have been abandoned? To what extent has the trade of the province been permanently decreased? Can any one venture to say that the disappearance of the five millions, or the eight millions, of the population of the Madras Presidency has not impoverished the country, or that if the numbers had been doubled the loss would not have been doubled also? It seems to us that the true principle is this,—that the Government should in all cases of famine use the most strenuous efforts to save all the lives that can be saved; for in doing so it is preserving the basis of its own prosperity. When all is done there will undoubtedly, if the famine is a real famine extending over a large area, be a butcher's bill of considerable amount. The price of grain cannot be enhanced twenty per cent. in this city or in any other without a corresponding increase in sickness and in mortality. There is always a large proportion of the population so inadequately nourished at the best of times that even a slight increase in the price of food is to it almost a matter of life or death. What must it be when in a time of drought the harvest fails either wholly or partially? No possible system of relief works, however effectually organised, can supply to a population so visited the means of replacing completely the stores of food which have failed, and consequently a certain degree of sickness and mortality is inevitable. The success of a campaign against famine surely is to be measured by the minimising of this mortality, and not by the magnitude of the butcher's bill.

THE DEATH OF LADY FERGUSSON.

THERE was a general cessation of business in Bombay yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late Lady Fergusson, whose sudden death on Sunday shocked all classes. Not only the Government offices, but nearly all private establishments, were closed, and everywhere much sympathy was expressed, and evidently felt, for Sir James and Miss Fergusson in their sad bereavement. The Government offices, the Law Courts, the Banks, and the Government and other educational institutions in the city were closed for the day. All the public offices located in the New Secretariat premises, the Public Works Offices, the Custom House, the Municipal Offices, the Port Trust Offices and bunders, the Government Central Press, the General Registration Offices, and others were closed, except, in some instances, in which offices were kept open part of the day for the disposal of emergent work. H.M.'s Mint, the Currency Exchange Offices, and all the Exchange Banks were closed at 2 p. m. The flag at the Castle, and the flags of the several Consulates, the Sailors' Home, the Yacht Club, the Government vessels in the harbour, and many merchant vessels in the Prince's Dock and the harbour were flown at half-mast, and will remain so till after the funeral.

Private citizens were not backward in joining in the general tribute of respect. Most of the European mercantile offices were closed. The offices of all the solicitors of the High Court were closed from an early hour, in accordance with a circular issued by Mr. J. Jefferson, as senior member of the Faculty of Attorneys in the city, requesting that this mark of respect should be paid to the memory of the deceased lady. Nearly all the European and native shops in Rampart-row, Church-gate-street, Meadows-street, Apollo-street, Forbes-street, and Hummum-street, were closed. The "Brokers' Hall," in which the share-brokers of the city are wont to meet to transact their business, was locked up, and business even in the open space outside was almost suspended. By order of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, the bazaar was closed for business throughout the day. The boys of the Elphinstone Institution and the Government branch schools, of the European schools on the Esplanade, of the Fort High School, of the Fort Proprietary and other Parsee schools as well as the girls of all the schools under the management of the Zoroastrian Girls' Schools Association, were dismissed about noon; and the schools were closed for the rest of the day.

The performance at the Gaiety Theatre last night was postponed.

The meet of the Bombay Hounds fixed for to-morrow (Wednesday) morning has been also abandoned.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the quarterly meeting of the Corporation called for Wednesday, the 11th instant, the Chairman will propose its adjournment.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

The Volunteer Fancy-dress Ball, which was to have come off next Friday, has been postponed.

THE HIGH COURT.

The Chief Justice was prevented by severe illness from attending yesterday to direct the adjournment of the law courts. Only two courts were opened, one on the Original Side, in which Sir Charles Sargent presided; and another on the Appellate Side, in which Mr. Justice Kemball, with Mr. Justice Pinhey, occupied the Bench. In the former court a large number of members of the Bar and solicitors were present.

Sir Charles Sargent, who was much affected whilst addressing them, said.—I have come down, gentlemen, to-day to adjourn the courts as a tribute of respect to the distinguished lady the tidings of whose death fell upon us yesterday so suddenly. I need scarcely say that the Chief Justice regrets the severe illness which prevents his being here to-day to give expression to those feelings of sorrow which fill the heart of every member of the court—and I cannot doubt also of you, gentlemen, and of every class of society—at the untimely death of one who was so well fitted to fill the high position which she occupied. This is not the place to enlarge on the many gifts and virtues which nature had bestowed on her with so prodigal a hand; but I may be allowed to say, and in doing so I am sure I am but giving expression to the feeling which is uppermost in the hearts of you all, that her sweet presence and gentle courtesy will long remain enshrined in the memory of us all. The courts now stand adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Appellate Court Mr. Justice Kemball, addressing the Government Pleader and the vakils present, said.—Mr. Nanabhai Haridass and gentlemen of the Native Bar,—You will doubtless have heard of the loss which this Presidency has sustained by the death, under circumstances peculiarly distressing, of the beautiful and gracious lady who has been taken so suddenly from our midst—a loss which, I am sure, will be felt by all alike, without distinction of class or creed, and which has filled all those who have had the high privilege of coming in contact with her Ladyship with deep sorrow. As a mark of respect for the memory of the illustrious lady, and of the heartfelt sympathy with His Excellency the Governor in his terrible affliction, it has been thought fitting by us—and it is a sentiment which I have no doubt will commend itself to you, gentlemen—to close the courts; and I have been commissioned by my Lord the Chief Justice to adjourn the court on the Appellate Side for this day.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridass.—On behalf of the Bar and myself, I beg to concur in all that your Lordship has said in regard to the painful event. We are indeed very sorry to hear of the death of Lady Fergusson, and we deeply sympathise with His Excellency the Governor in his bereavement.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee sat at the Girgaum Police Court for about half an hour for the disposal of emergent business only, and after expressing his deep sorrow at the untimely and melancholy death of Lady Fergusson, ordered the court to be closed for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased lady.

Mr. P. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat at the Fort Police Court, expressed his extreme regret at the death of Lady Fergusson, and said that he would close the court after disposing of the emergent cases. The court was accordingly closed after a very brief sitting.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RAJKOT FESTIVITIES.

WE received the following telegram yesterday from Rajkot:—"All festivities postponed here."

Up

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

CAIRO, JAN. 8.

The British and French Consuls General have presented to the Khedive a collective Note from their respective Governments, stating the determination on the part of England and France to maintain the Khedive's authority against disorder.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Lieut.-General C. P. B. Walker, C. B., has been appointed Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 8.

The senatorial elections have resulted in a Republican majority of twenty-two members.

THE PANAMA CANAL QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article this morning, announces that the Cabinet have decided to refuse recognition of the claims put forward by the United States Government to the supreme control of the Isthmus of Panama Canal, as being contrary international law and the Bulwer-Clayton ty.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Sales steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 8
Consols for account	100¼
French Rentes	114¼
Sterling Loan	101
Rupee paper	88¾
"	91¼
	52 1-16

Stewart.

Chas Munro and Naworth Castle.

GRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey-perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect to Wladivostock.

MADRAS, January 9, 2-57 p. m.—Woosung river cables cut for repairs: communication expected this evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Commander W. M. Robbie, arrived in harbour this morning at 2-30 with the English mails of the 23rd ult.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CARNEGY has assumed command of the Bombay District, *vice* Major-General Aitchison.

H. M's. GUN-BOAT DRYAD, 1,570 tons, Commander John Hext, R. N., Senior Officer of the Persian Gulf Division, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Muscat. The Dryad sailed from the Gulf on the 3rd January, on being relieved by H. M. S. Ready, which recently left this port for her relief. The Dryad has been at Busreh and Bushire for about two months, and has come to Bombay to be docked. She will probably return to the Persian Gulf within three weeks. The following are the names of the officers on board, besides Commander Hext:—Lieutenant Archibald J. Pocklington, (Nav), Herbert M. Heathcote, Moultrie B. Fowke, and James Knowles, Staff Surg. William J. Rankin, M. D., Paymaster Richard C. Webb, Chief Engineer John Hall, Sub-Lieut. Benjamin Whitehouse, Surgeon W. G. Jack, Asst. Paymaster Frederick W. Mortimore, and Engineer George McEwen.

IN explanation of the message regarding the quarantine regulations at Egyptian ports which we published on Friday last, announcing that the Sanitary Board had decided that passengers from India and Aden "cannot perform quarantine at Tor without being compromised," pilgrims there, which does not happen at some foreign port to purge are informed that the following th January, has been received Resident at Aden:—"Following ral, Cairo:—Foreign ports means gyptian ports. Travellers could for instance, to go to Malta or

THE Calcutta Volunteers, following the example of those of Madras, are about to hold a camp of exercise. The time selected is the first week of February, and the site Bailghurriah.

WE have received from the Press Commissioner an immense book of figures detailing the "Statistics of the Working of Indian Railways" for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1880.

IT is said to be probable that Colonel Mark Heathcote, C. B., who has just returned from leave, will be appointed to one of the vacant cavalry commands.

COLONEL H. F. DEGACHER, Commanding the 2nd battalion South Wales Borderers, is going home for six months on urgent private affairs.

EVERYBODY must regret that necessity should exist for the publication of a notice like the following in General's Orders:—"Instances having occurred of native soldiers having purchased boots from British soldiers, the Commander-in-Chief warns all native soldiers that the offence of buying, or receiving any portion of the equipment, regimental necessaries, clothing, military decorations, bedding, blankets, sheets, utensils, or stores in regimental charge, of a British soldier, when committed by any person is punishable under section 149 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, and that a native soldier is specially punishable for an offence against the civil power, and military discipline if he commits this offence."

THE Punjab crop and weather report for the week ended the 3rd instant states:—Prospects favourable, but rain greatly needed. Health good.

Apropos to the recently issued report on the internal trade of Bengal, the *Englishman* notes that much yet remains to be done for the extension of the internal trade in Indian tea. Indian tea-planters are moving half the world to further trade in their produce, whilst all the time the Indian market itself is little thought of. There is, there can be small doubt, a great field to be worked here. The taste for tea is notoriously becoming popular among the native community, but nothing is done by those who may be said to be the most interested to develop it. As a further encouragement to the undertaking, it should be borne in mind that while the demand from abroad is all for a fine quality of tea, cheapness of price is likely to be the first consideration with the bulk of native consumers.

COLONEL C. S. MACLEAN, commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and outposts Dera Ismail Khan districts, has lately compiled a most useful little tract on the Masud Waziris, whose fighting strength he estimates at 9,795 men. The list contains tribal divisions, sub-divisions, sections, chief-men, and settlements; and will be found of great benefit to frontier officers, or any others who have to study the affairs of that portion of the border with which Colonel MacLean deals. The following passage is worth quoting:—"It is worthy of note that, although the clans are thus clearly defined, the land is not been separately allotted in distinct tracts. If the localities of the different sections were noted in a map, it would be seen that they are mixed up together very promiscuously. This has been done designedly, to prevent feuds between the three clans, and the result is, that the Masuds are remarkably united and free from internal feuds as compared with other Pathan tribes. Clan feuds are unknown; individual feuds are confined to the principals, not to any individual of the offending clans, as among Afridis and others. From this it follows that a blockade confined to one division, or section, or clan, would be totally ineffectual. The blockaded section would be as well off as the others in all respects, except in being forbidden British territory. It would be impossible to prevent the other sections supplying the wants of the blockaded one." Another notable fact, says Colonel MacLean, is that among the Masuds any man who distinguishes himself either by his bravery, or wisdom in council, may rise to the rank of a malik, irrespective of his birth. In the last sentence we are told that the Masuds are very badly armed—with swords and match-locks, the latter of a very antiquated description; but the Lahore paper regards it as extremely probable that they will shortly obtain arms of precision from Kabul, as the Amir has learned by experience how useful the Waziris can be to him. He maintains friendly relations with them, and no doubt his influence over them will increase if he settles firmly down as Amir of Afghanistan.

IN his report of his religious examination of the Benawar scholars, the chaplain of Kasauli says that a girl defined "schism" or "division" in the church, as "the taking by a clergyman of an assistant to help him in his church work." The Lahore paper remarks, the reverend chaplain is grieved: but the answer was as wise as the question. We are not at all surprised that girls, when asked questions of the above description, "evince a tendency to wander from the point." The examiner next tells us that "after setting the examination questions, I was laid up for three weeks." Now, we should be sorry if the Rev. Mr. D. B. Morris, or indeed anybody else, were laid up at any time: but if examiners have a tendency to puzzle young children about ecclesiastical schisms, it will be better if they take to bed three weeks before than after setting the examination questions. It will save the examinees unprofitable speculation, and examining chaplains the pain of reporting on frivolous replies.

THE old paternal instincts, the *Englishman* remarks, are still so strong in the Government of India that, not content with constructing that elaborate piece of machinery, the Assam Emigration Act, for the protection of the cooly, it intends specially to instruct the Chief Commissioner of Assam to watch carefully the working of the Act, and see that those evils which have been prognosticated do not arise, while the local Governments of the provinces from which the coolies are chiefly drawn are also to be desired to instruct district officers to take all possible care to ensure that labourers engaging themselves thoroughly understand for what they are contracting.

A LEADING Calcutta native paper, the *Indian Mirror*, is dissatisfied with the arrangements of the public entertainments at Government House:—"It would seem that whoever in authority at Government House is now in charge of the arrangements for State banquets entertains but an inadequate idea of his duties and responsibilities. State banquets are held, we believe, to allow the heads of the Supreme and subordinate Governments in India opportunities of entertaining at the public expense the leading members of the representative sections of the different local communities, quite as much as the merely official classes, who, as a rule, more freely enjoy the private hospitality of Viceroys and Governors. The practice at Government House formerly in force was entirely in conformity with this view; and accordingly, during the Viceroyalties of Lords Lawrence, Mayo, and Northbrook, Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen who felt no scruples in availing themselves of Viceregal hospitality were invited, and they attended regularly at State banquets in common with their European fellow-subjects of the non-official classes. Through some mismanagement or misunderstanding, beyond a few Foreign Coasuls, who were evidently invited in their purely official capacity, the last State banquet at Government House was composed exclusively of guests of the purely official classes, and was more of the character of a merely Ministerial banquet than resembling the hospitality of a Court, in which the majesty of the Crown should and ought to be represented. Only two native gentlemen were the Viceroy's guests on this occasion, and they were Mahomedans who had also been invited on account of the official positions they hold in the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal. We wonder whether no Hindu gentlemen in similar positions and entertaining no prejudices were considered fit to be invited. It is, in our opinion, very necessary that the whole system of dispensing the hospitality of the Viceregal Palace should be thoroughly revised, and some definite rules should be laid down, under which qualified gentlemen of all races of the community, who may be deputed, might have the privilege of attending these banquets, where, as their name implies, the State rather than the Viceroy is the real host. Surely, the two Mahomedan gentlemen whose names appear in the list of the guests do not represent the whole native community, Hindu as well as Mahomedan. Quite as worthy men might, we think, have been found, both among the Hindu and Mahomedan gentry of Calcutta, deserving of the Sovereign Viceregal hospitality, especially at State banquets. The internal arrangements at Government House have not always been efficient; and much of the unpopularity arising from them unfortunately attaches to the Viceroy, whose time and attention are necessarily absorbed in more important affai s.

SEVERAL weeks ago we (*Daily News*) stated that two members of the House of Commons had proceeded to South Africa to look particularly into the native question. We now learn that Mr. Fowler, M.P. for the City, after visiting the Cape Colony, where he saw Cetewayo, had gone to Natal from the Diamond Fields. At Pietermaritzburg he was the guest of Sir Evelyn Wood. He was expected to return to Capetown in time to leave for England by the steamer which sailed on the 2nd instant. Sir David Wedderburn, M. P. for Haddington, arrived in Capetown last month. He intends to remain in South Africa till Easter.

THE Roustan trial, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, raises some reflections on the way in which trials are conducted abroad. A free trial of such cases before a jury, and with *viva voce* evidence, in which the president acts without bias or preference in favour of either side, is a novelty in France. Hence they have not yet quite settled down into a fixed and regular mode of procedure. The system which the defendant's witnesses were interpolated in the midst of the evidence for the prosecution, and *vice versâ*, and the mode in which their evidence was given—as a sort of speech on all matters concerning Tunisian affairs, relevant or not relevant to the particular issue—would certainly strike any one accustomed to the more rigid procedure of our courts as odd, if not vicious. The free interchange of the epithet "liar" between the witnesses on either side, including men of high official position, is perhaps a sufficient proof that the more regular procedure is the better. It is a curious proof how long it takes people to get into the habit of free institutions that we should have to go back almost to the times of Scroggs and Jefferies to find any similar behaviour in our courts of justice.

MR. JOSEPH COOK ON "CERTAINTIES IN RELIGION."

MR. JOSEPH COOK, the well-known lecturer, delivered an address entitled "Certainties in religion," on Sunday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Mr. H. E. Jacomb presided, and the hall was filled to overflowing with Europeans and natives. Some time before the commencement of the lecture every available seat was occupied, and many had, therefore, to go away. Mr. Jacomb, in briefly introducing the lecturer, said that the large gathering which had assembled would, no doubt, have an intellectual treat from Mr. Joseph Cook. The chairman also announced the emotion the death of Lady Fergusson. The announcement was followed by a pause of some duration, many of those present engaging in silent prayer.

The reverend lecturer, referring to the painful death of Lady Fergusson, said a little while ago we were not in the world, and a little while hence we shall be here no longer. This is arithmetic. This is the clock. Demosthenes advises that every public speech should begin by an incontrovertible proposition, and surely it is scientifically incontrovertible that we are to go hence soon. De Tocqueville says that you will in vain try to make any man religious who has no thought of dying. The lecturer then, speaking of the working hours a man could command in his life-time, said that he knew very few men begin to labour for themselves until they were 25 years of age. There were very few who continued such labour after the seventieth year. Now, between the 25th and 70th year of a man's life he had forty-five years. Suppose he threw away in each year 52 days for Sundays and thirteen for vacation, illness, and other interruptions, he had three hundred days left in each of the 45 years—that is, 13,500 days before he, in all human probability, should be gathered to his fathers. If he had strength to labour ten hours of each day, he had in the whole mature part of his life only 35,000 working hours. In this connection, the following lines were quoted:—

Onward storms my strong-limbed race,
Pause for me is nigh;
Long on earth will men have place,
Not much longer I.
Thousand summers kiss the leaf,
Only one the sheaf;
Thousand springs may deck the tree,
Only one the last;
One, but one, and that one brief.

In speaking of the new birth, the lecturer said that it was the acquisition of similarity with God. Was that, he asked, necessary for our peace here and hereafter? Ask self-love that question, and whether you can love what God hates, and hate what God loves, and be at harmony with Him. Grant me nothing in the shape of a proof-text except this immortal and eternal axiom,—that the door cannot be open and shut at one and the same time, and you cannot be and not be at one and the same time, and in one and the same sense, and therefore, we cannot love what God hates and hate what God loves, and be at peace with Him. Mr. Cook then said he would commend to all religiously thirsty lips the following truths. In the first place culture was to be held responsible for the thorough application of its own principles. Also among the most vaunted and emphatic principles of culture were these three:—Fellowship with God in nature, full growth and freedom for all the soul's faculties, and harmonization of the fully grown and active soul with its environment. Fellowship with God in nature required fellowship with the highest outcome of nature—that is, with the law of the ascent of life, or with the conscience as the highest in man, and with Christ as the highest in history. But this fellowship of affection with the Christ and with conscience was only another name for the new birth, and therefore the necessity of the latter remained thoroughly applicable to all the first principle of culture. The second principle of culture required freedom and full growth for all the faculties, including conscience; and this, at its fullest development, was to be seen only in the Christ. And so the second principle necessitated the glad and total surrender of the will to the moral law, and this was but another name for the new birth. While we continue to exist we must keep company with our own natures. It was scientifically incontrovertible that we know inductively that the soul, like everything else, is made on a plan. The plan of any mechanism was to be ascertained by finding out how it could be operated in as nearly friction-less a manner as possible. We cannot have harmony with ourselves, unless we love what the plan of our nature loves, and hate what it hates. What the plan of human nature required was seen in the highest outcome of the law of the ascent of life—that is, in the conscience in man, and in the Christ in history. No one part of the soul was to be allowed to act without the enforced consent of every other part. No joy is natural that is not full. The friction-less in a full-orbed human nature was the natural in human nature. Continuous joy in all the faculties was a sign of the frictionless or natural action of the faculties. The religious was therefore scientifically known by induction to be the only natural, that is, the only frictionless, action of human nature within the unalterable environment of God, conscience, and our record. The soul therefore, under the central principle of culture, must be harmonized with the conscience at its best—that is, with the Christ—and this is only another name for the new birth. This soul must be harmonized with its eternal environment by the Power and Person, not ourselves, that made for righteousness. Two cannot walk together unless they are agreed, but the soul must walk with the Eternal Power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness. It must love, therefore, what that power loves, and hate what that power hates; in other words, it must acquire similarity of feeling with God in order to have peace in his presence, here and hereafter. The scientific necessity of similarity of feeling with God was the scientific necessity for the new birth; for the former was only another name for the latter. The lecturer then proceeded to say:—"On all hands I see men who are loving what God hates, and hating what God loves; and, as I live, I believe it is ill with such men, and it will continue to be ill with them as they continue in this dissimilarity of feeling with God. You say that God is good. Our molluscous liberalism is teaching us constantly that as a parent forgives his child, God will forgive us. Fatherhood, sonship—these are indeed the central idea of the moral universe. But show me the father who is worthy of the name who will forgive a child before the child is sorry for his fault. The child that is a falsehood, never repents, has a brazen conscience, will not admit that he has done wrong, knows that he has, but does not repent. Does the father forgive the child? If he does, he harms him. By as much as the father loves the child by so much he refrains from pardoning him until the son is sorry for his fault and really chooses its opposite. If I live long enough in dissimilarity of feeling with God, I may never be really sorry for my sins and choose their opposites. God's Fatherhood itself prevents him from injuring any soul by pardoning it in its wilful disloyalty. That which I am afraid of is God's fatherhood. What I fear is, not so much God's justice as his infinite love, which will forbid him for ever from pardoning me while I am yet voluntarily rebellious to him. To pardon me in that state would be to injure me, just as to pardon a child in its self-chosen lies is to injure the child. To pardon any soul while it is in wilful rebellion to the moral law is to injure that soul; and this Omniscient Love will never do. That is why I am afraid in this universe, and why I wish for all men speedy similarity of feeling with God before they drop into a final dissimilarity of feeling with him. As it is sure that I must be unwashed for ever in Eternal Power that makes for righteousness, it is sure that I must love what it loves, and hate what it hates, or every star in every constellation will fight against me. This is a necessity of self-evident truth. The haughtiness of negation is shattered here upon the stern reef of modern ethical science. It is the glory of what I call axiomatic theology that it guides men by the self-evident truths of commonsense into the very depths of the holiest truths of religion. It shows by the very same principles on which we depend, behind the counter, and in the halls of legislation, and in juries trying cases of life and death, and in arithmetic, and in geometry, that we must absolutely have similarity of feeling with God, or we cannot have peace in His presence. If we postpone the acquisition of that similarity, we may fall into dissimilarity of feeling, which will become first prolonged, then inveterate, and then possibly final; and if final, must lead to a state where God cannot pardon us if he loves us. In continuation of his remarks the lecturer said it was self-evident that man could be harmonized with his environment, and that the harmonization of the soul with the three things from which it cannot flee—its own nature, God, and its record. The past is irrevocable. Harmonization of the soul with this irremovable record of sin in the relations of the soul to God as a person can be obtained only by some arrangement harmonizing itself with the great natural operations of conscience which govern the relations of person to person. Man could himself, under the laws of conscience, have no greater than its irreversible record of sin in his relations to God as a person. He must, nevertheless, face that record for ever, and God would face it. The scientific necessity of similarity of feeling with God, or the new birth, resulted from the necessity of man's harmonization with his own nature and with God. The scientific necessity of the atonement resulted from the necessity of the harmonization of the soul with its eternal environment by its record of sin in its relation to God as a person. The atonement, of which reason could show the scientific necessity, was proclaimed anywhere, there were no ad-missions of half-starved people to the jails such as were noticed in previous year's reports. Unremunerative labour such as short-drill and the tread-mill, was confined to short terms of prisoners in the Bombay jails. Of a daily average of 9,809 effective convicts sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, about 34 per cent. were engaged in manufactures, 21 per cent. in extramural unskilled labour, about 2 per cent. in jail buildings, and about 8 per cent. in gardening. The rest were engaged in various duties in connection with the prisons themselves. The aggregate cash earnings amounted to £20,546, which is the highest at £2-1-11 per head of effective strength; in the former year these figures were respectively only £15,610 and £1-8-9.

The gross expenditure for 1880 was £75,937: deducting from this £20,546, the receipts from the labour and manufactures of the prisoners, the net cost of all the jails to Government was £55,391 as compared with £74,092 in 1879. There were slight increases in the yearly expenditure on establishment, on police guards, and clothing. The increase in the first item was chiefly on account of the increased number of prisoners employed on two of the extramural convict gangs; that in the second was caused by the employment of mounted in place of foot police as guards to the third gang; and that in the item of clothing by the increased wear and tear of the clothing of the prisoners employed on the extramural gangs. The net cost of each prisoner was £4-18 as against £5-14 in the previous year.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The total cost of the tribunals in the Presidency town, exclusive of the courts of the Presidency magistrates, is £86,039, of which £51,826 is covered by the stamps received on the proceedings in the Courts. The Small Cause Court at the Presidency town and the subordinate judge's Courts, in the interior showed in 1880 a surplus of receipts over total cost equivalent to about 26 per cent. The cost of the tribunals of the Presidency, excluding the village courts in which no stamp duty is levied, show a deficit of stamp revenue below expenses equivalent to 79 per cent.

Litigation decreased during the year under review. The decrease is most marked in the four districts to which the Deccan Ryot's Relief Act applies; possibly the procedure introduced by that Act has something to do with this decrease. There was also a falling off in the number of applications for the execution of decrease, the special causes that had abnormally increased the number of applications for execution in 1879 having ceased to operate in 1880. The total number of original suits instituted in all the Courts of the Presidency other than the Small Cause Court at Bombay was 148,928, which is 12,745 less than in the preceding year, but 1,383 more than in the year 1878. Applications for execution of decrees were fewer by 22,243 than in 1879 and by 7,422 than in 1878. The number of suits disposed of was 153,129—a diminution of 16,531. The total value of the suits disposed of was £1,1,098 as compared with £1,476,650 in the year previous. The cost to Government of each decided suit is about £1-11-11, and the proportion of suits to the population of the Presidency is about 1 to 110 persons.

MUNICIPAL.

The actual receipts of the (Bombay City) Municipality were £325,187 of which 68 per cent. was derived from taxation, 18 per cent. from payments for services rendered 8 per cent. from municipal property, and 6 per cent. from miscellaneous sources The expenditure for the same period amounted to £305,709. The total liabilities of the municipality at the end of the year were £1,191,726 and the total assets (including a cash-balance of £76,209) were £1,374,416. The new drainage works were vigorously prosecuted, and good progress were made in every portion of the work. For the purpose of increasing the supply of water from the Tulsi reservoir —one of the main sources of water supply to the town—the height of its embankments was increased by 6 feet. A reservoir on the top of Malabar Hill for the storage of water for the use of the inhabitants of the western portion of the city was completed. A new reservoir and filter-beds for the water-supply from the Vehar Lake, the other principal reservoir supplying water to the city, were begun in May, and good progress made with them during the year. The contract time for their completion is more than two years. The cost of the Public Health Department was £39,096; or, deducting receipts, £41,060. The health of the city may now be said to have returned to its normal condition before the influx of immigrants from the famine districts in 1877. The death-rate calculated on the new basis of population, the census figures of 1891, was about 28 per 1,000.

Besides the city Municipality of Bombay there were during the year under review, 163 municipalities in the territories directly administered by Government. The total population of all these municipalities was 1,844,182. Exclusive of a balance of £162,326, the total income of these municipalities was £272,633, and the total expenditure £281,520. Of the total income about £220,000 was raised by taxation, and the remainder by rents on municipal property, fines for breaches of municipal rules, payments by individuals for services rendered, &c. In all these municipalities, with the exception of 25, at least of the income is levied by octroi duties. The proportion which this item of income bears to the whole amount raised by taxation varies from 57 per cent. in the Northern Division to 93 per cent. in Sind. Generally speaking, except in Sind, the amounts raised by direct and indirect taxation are nearly equal; but in 15 municipalities of the Northern, 9 in the Southern, and several in the Central Division a disproportionately large amount is raised by indirect taxation. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varies from 1s. 4d. in the Southern Division to 1s. 11¼d. in Sind. The municipality where the incidence is highest is Sukkur, in the Shikarpur District, where taxation amounts to 14s. 7¼d. per head and those in which it is lowest are the small municipalities in the Kaladgi District, where it is 9¾d. per head only. Of the octroi duty, £40,045 was derived from imposts on grain at an average rate of 1s. 4¼d. per ton, and £22,150, levied at the average rate of 63 per cent. *ad valorem* from taxes of importations on cloth. The ratio of the cost of collection to the total octroi levied varied from 6·65 per cent. in Sind to 16·04 in the Southern Division.

MILITARY.

The total strength of the army attached to this Presidency on the 31st March, 1881, was 39,812 of all ranks, of which number 13,082 were Europeans and 26,730 natives. The number of cannon, exclusive of heavy ordnance on the coast defences, was 108, disposed amongst 25 batteries. The total cost of the army was £5,428,597, an increase of £2,271,318 over that of the previous year, which is due entirely to the war in Afghanistan. The operations in South Afghanistan, in which the greater part of the Bombay Army was engaged, involved great activity and exertion upon the Military department within the Presidency. One battery of artillery, two regiments of British cavalry, and four battalions of British infantry—of which one battalion only belonged to the Bombay Army—were despatched from Bombay, at about the end of the year, to reinforce the army in the Transvaal; but operations in the field had already ceased at the time of their arrival at Port Natal. It has not been possible to carry out any new works of importance for the accommodation of troops. The station of Kirkee was transferred during the year 1880-81 from the Bombay to the Mhow command. A detachment of European infantry has again been sent to Kolhapur. In consequence of the severity of garrison duty no non-commissioned officers or privates were put through a course of garrison instruction; and the demand of troops for Afghan service prevented the musketry course for 1880-81 from being carried out in its entirety. The number of pupils attending the army schools slightly diminished: the decreased attendance is entirely in adult pupils, and is owing to the heavy duty the troops in garrison were called on to perform.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

The area under cotton throughout the Presidency, including Sind and Native States, was 4,193,074 acres, showing an increase of 4,35,201 acres as compared with the previous year. It is still below that of 1875-76, when the area so cultivated was 4,516,587 acres; but it exceeds the average of the five years preceding the famine of 1875-76, which was 4,009,189 acres only. The increase this year in the area under cotton is chiefly in the sowings of the indigenous varieties of cotton in the Dharwar and Kaladgi districts, and in the province of Kathiawar. The crop, on the whole, was lighter than that of last year by about 7 per cent., or, acre for acre, by 32 per cent.,—a decreased yield being apparently throughout the British districts of the Presidency, while an increase has occurred in most of the principal Native States, especially those of Kathiawar, Cutch, and the Southern Maratha country. The quality of the cotton produced in Ahmedabad and the southern districts of the Presidency was generally good; that from Broach and Kandeish was somewhat damaged by unfavourable whether.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

In the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, there are now about 13,259 square miles of land,—that is, about one-fifth of the whole area,—under forest conservancy. Accurate re-measurements have considerably reduced the estimated area under forest in the Northern Division, where the areas of reserved and protected forest are respectively returned at 7,771 square miles, or 133 square miles less than in 1879-80, and at 1870 square miles or 30 square miles less.

In the Northern Division efforts continue to be made to replant with forests the now treeless hills of the Deccan. Sowings are made either (1) on black soil specially prepared for the purpose by ploughing; (2) broadcast, seeds being thrown in quantity in places where the seedlings will enjoy the protection from bushes or tall grass; (3) in irrigated nurseries; or (4) by dibbling in the seeds on the ground which it is intended to replant. Experimental sowings of Australian wattle-plants and eucalypti seem to show that these trees will thrive, as a rule, in the forests of the Northern Division, except in the Konkan, where the dampness of the climate is hurtful to the seedlings.

The forest-receipts of the whole Presidency fell off in the year under report by £3,428, while the expenditure increased by £6,072; thus the net profits of the department decreased from £16,840 to £37,340. The expenditure increased in all three divisions; the decrease in the net profits in the Presidency proper, but increased in Sind. The falling off in the revenue is ascribed principally to diminish demands for wood in parts of the Konkan and for teak from the Dang forests.

TELEGRAPHS AND POST OFFICES.

At the close of the year under review the number of miles of telegraph line open was 1,930 miles in the Presidency proper and 1,393 in Sind. The most considerable additions to the system of telegraph lines during the year were those from Wadhwan Junction to Dhola Junction and from Dhola Junction to the Jetpur Railway Station, 70 and 75 miles long respectively, which have been established and created in consequence of the opening of the new Kathiawar State Railway.

As regards the working of the Post Office, the principle change that occurred during the year was in the dlading of the value-payable system of transmitting parcels in connection with the money-order system, and the assimilation of the rates of commission on value-payable parcels to those on money orders. Inland service postcards have been introduced, and the minimum rate of postage on parcels reduced from 1s. for a parcel weighing not more than 1lb. to 6d. for a parcel not exceeding 8 ozs. in weight. The transactions of the year under report in the post were extensive and highly remunerative; the receipts from the insurance of letters and parcels show a considerable increase, and the change above indicated in the system of parcel-post has resulted in an increase of revenue. There has been a slight increase in the total number of post offices; but the mileage of postal lines shows a small decrease, due to the opening of the Bhawnagar-Gondal State Railway.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the Committee of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, for the year ending on the 30th November, 1881, states:—

The period under review has been characterized by repeated severe gales on the coasts of the United Kingdom and elsewhere, resulting in great loss of human life and property, a cyclone in the neighbourhood of Bombay in May last, causing the putting back to this port of several steamers, and another cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, the effects of which were principally felt at and near Madras in the middle of last November, and which, from the threatening appearance of our own skies and the reports of bad weather on the Malabar Coast, was for some days expected to visit us here, but fortunately did not do so.

On the day succeeding the departure of the mails for Europe, your Committee have regularly fixed the rate of exchange at which the bills at 30 days' sight to be inserted in policies issued in the ensuing week. These rates, given in appendix A, were communicated by circular to the members of the Association. The average rate realized during the past year was nearly 1s. 7½d., the highest rate 1s. 8 1-16d., and the lowest 1s. 7½d., against 1s. 8 9-64d., 1s. 8 9-16d., and 1s. 7 11-16d. for the preceding twelve months.

The Committee are glad to report that their constant efforts to check shipments of oily cotton droppings appear to have met with great success, and that for months past hardly an instance of such shipment has come to their notice. It was also mentioned that early in the year a serious case of attempted shipment of oily cotton was reported to the Committee by the agents (themselves members of the Association) of a steamer, and that the local agents of the associated Underwriters the Committee deemed it right to express their willingness, that the Association should bear half the cost of prosecuting the offenders, provided that such half cost did not exceed Rs. 1,000, and conditionally also on the solicitors of the agents of the steamer advising that the proceedings had a good chance of success. The matter did not, however, come before a legal tribunal.

The dangerous practice of steamers leaving this port with coals stowed on deck, to make room in the coal bunkers for cargo, having been brought to the notice of the Committee, they, through the Secretary, addressed the Port Officer and the Commissioner of Customs on the subject. A correspondence ensued principally with the first mentioned officer, and the Committee observed that steamers on the Port Trustees their opinion of the necessity of preventing steamers leaving this port for Aden without a supply in their bunkers of fourteen days' coal in the monsoon, and twenty days' in the South-West monsoon. The Committee regret that the only effect of their representations was a resolution of Government refusing compliance with the Committee's request, accompanied, however, by a promise that if a steamer, that any case brought to his notice would be duly attended to. The correspondence closed by the Committee pointing out that by the time such a special case could be brought to the Port Officer's notice, the offending steamer would probably have started on her voyage, when interference here would be impossible; at the same time a list was handed to the Port Officer, giving the dates of departure from Bombay from the 1st June to the 9th August, and the dates of the arrival at Aden of such of them as touched there, which dates, in the opinion of the Committee, conclusively showed that their recommendations were justified by facts.

In June last Messrs. Lyon & Co. reported to the Committee a gross case of fraud perpetrated upon them as Underwriters, and asked that a portion of the funds of the Association might be placed at their disposal to assist them in meeting the expenditure likely to be incurred in prosecuting the delinquents. The facts reported to the Committee were that on the 11th April last a native craft, the Rampursad, with 200 bales of cotton, underwritten by the Mazdoor Insurance Company, left Broach for Bhownuggur for Bombay, that some days thereafter the tindal put into port at Dante for the ostensible purpose of procuring water and provisions, but in reality to dispose of some of the cargo, and that on the same night, as came out by one of the crew subsequently turning Queen's evidence, a quantity of cotton was transferred from the Rampursad to three small country vessels belonging to Dante. The tindal of the Rampursad, after thus dishonestly disposing of a portion of his cargo, ran his vessel ashore at Danoo, and on the 17th April telegraphed to Bombay to the owners of the cotton, reporting that the Rampursad was wrecked, and requesting assistance. On the 19th April the tindal and one of his crew appeared in Bombay before a Notary Public, and made a protest, false and mendacious in more than one particular, in which protest they stated that owing to heavy weather encountered by them, sixty-one bales of the Rampursad's cotton had been jettisoned, and that in consequence of her damaged condition the remainder of her cargo had been transferred to the native vessels, and was being brought to Bombay; these remaining bales in due course arrived at their destination. Messrs. Lyon & Co. in the usual course paid the loss to the owners of the cotton, having no reason at the time to suspect foul play, but subsequently some of the avove facts came to their ears, and they resolved to prosecute such of the crew as could be apprehended, in the Magistrate's Court at Nowsari, the affair having happened in H. H. the Gaikwar's territory. The Committee agreed, on the above facts being put before them, that the Association would bear a portion of the cost of the prosecution, which after very lengthy proceedings terminated in the conviction of all the prisoners, seven in number, and their being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, in addition to the five months they had been kept in custody, during the course of the prosecution, and to fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each. On the very satisfactory result of the trial being made known to the Committee, they had no hesitation in contributing Rs. 1,000 of the funds of the Association towards the cost of the prosecution, which in their opinion concerned all Underwriters in Bombay taking risks by native craft. Your Committee further deemed it advisable specially to bring this case to the notice of the Dewan of Baroda, further pointing out to Sir T. Madhavarao that the fraudulent landing and sale of cotton on H. H. the Gaikwar's coast appeared by no means an unusual proceeding, and that it was of great importance to the Underwriters of Bombay that this nefarious traffic should be sternly repressed. The Committee have learnt with great satisfaction that the Baroda Government has considerably increased the police force along its coast. There only remains to be noticed that the appeal of the condemned prisoners to the High Court of Baroda has been dismissed, and that the Government of that State has indicted the tindal of the Rampursad, who had previously escaped prosecution because of the insufficiency of the evidence forthcoming against him, but who is now in a fair way to be convicted.

A summary of the wrecks of and casualties to vessels bound to and from Bombay during the past twelve months is given in appendix C. From this summary it willbe seen that the ill-fated American Brigantine the John N. Gamewell, specially alluded to in the Committee's last report, never reached London. The fire on board the Loch Rannoch, her consequently being sunk in the Bombay Harbour, and the circumstances therewith connected, are described in appendix C. The fact that this steamer could not be raised by appliances to be obtained in Bombay, but after some abortive attempts had been made to bring her up, had to remain submerged until the arrival from England of a special staff of salvors with powerful pumps, when she was at once lifted, points to the defectiveness of our local arrangements, and calls for an improvement therein, so that, should any such misfortune happen in the future, a totally unnecessary and avoidable loss may be spared to owners or insurers of the goods or the vessel concerned.

Appendix D is a short summary of the case of Bradford *versus* Symondson, tried in London in which the Court of Appeal upheld the judgment of the lower Court, that under the circumstances of the case, when a ship insured has, unknown to the parties, already arrived safely in port, the Underwriters are entitled to the stipulated premiums. The decision is one of importance and interest to Underwriters.

The Committee have to report the retirement from the Association of three Insurance Companies, and that no new accession of members has been received during the twelve months.

A summary of the Association's accounts for the period under review shows that on the 31st November last there was a cash balance of Rs. 510-6-4, and Government promissory notes for Rs. 3,000, Rs. 1,000 of the Government Paper having been sold to meet the extraordinary expenditure incurred in supporting the prosecution of the crew of the Rampursad.

THE PRINCIPLES OF FAMINE RELIEF.

AMONGST the "Miscellaneous papers bearing upon the condition of the country and people of India," recently issued in a blue-book, are some notes of a discussion on the above subject, which took place at Simla in September, 1878. The opinions of Mr. C. A. Elliott, General Stracey, Mr. H. S. Cunningham, Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Mr. B. W. Colvin Mr. C. J. Lyall, Mr. C. Grant, and Mr. J. B. Peile are recorded. We give below Mr. Peile's contribution to the discussion as having especial reference to the Bombay Presidency:—"I will first say what I think the practical course as to the treatment of the subject of famines and then say something about the general advancement of the people of India. I think it is advisable to begin by defining the area we have to deal with, and thus simplifying our task and bringing it within limits. I do not know how far this can be done elsewhere. It can be done satisfactorily in Bombay. This presidency is a long strip of coast from Sind to Canara, with a second and third line of districts inland above the ghats. The coast rainfall increases continuously from 8 inches average fall at Karachi to 83 at Surat, and 152 in Canara. Sind has so little rain that it cannot depend on the monsoon for cultivation. But it has the Indus, fed by Himalayan snows and overflowing yearly. This inundation practically puts Sind out of danger of famine, and we may dismiss it. Next come Kuch and Kattywar, liable to famine, but owned by rich Native Chiefs, and very accessible by sea. With vigorous political officers they should always tide easily over a year of famine, using the Chiefs' cash balances for relief works. Then we come to Guzerat, prosperous and not in the past much punished by famine. It needs, however, some attention. Then comes the Concan Coast, practically safe from famine—rainfall heavy. So also a strip on country to the top of the ghats. But inland from the ghats comes a

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of Fresh Consignment of Oilmanstore, &c., per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1882, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction at their sale room, a fresh batch of stores, on account of whom it may concern, 15 cases, &c., consisting of ham, bacon, cheese, German sausage, mackeral, H. & P., assorted biscuit, maccaroni, vermicelli, oatmeal, mustard, carrot, parsnip, currant jelly, tin opening knives, large bottle of chlorodyne, &c.

SALE of handsome household furniture, full-toned piano by Broadwood; English hall carpet, Cashmere blankets, China matting, copper utensils, garden plants, at No. 1,701 at Dadur.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the above place, the whole of the above being the property, of Mrs. Taylor, consisting of richly carved open work circular, pier, Lady's work, writing, and oval tables, chiffonier, drawing sofas and chair; rosewood full-toned piano by Broadwood, velvet pile hall carpets with border, 2 light argand and duplex kerosine lamps, new China, daio and coir matting, handsome table ornaments, vases, clocks, and pictures, double screens, porcelain garden-pots with stands, blackwood dining table on 4 footed stand, carved sideboard, whatnot a pair of handsome green painted iron bedstead complete, horse hair mattresses, toilet tables, bath and cookroom furniture, garden plants and ferns, &c., &c.

Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th January, 1882.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY for sale by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Rustomjee Jehangeer and others, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Luximbai, widow of Lingoo Potajee, and Unmabai, widow of Poshottee Dhunmoo, the mortgagors.

Under instructions from the mortgagors, under and by virtue of power of sale, in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1880, and a deed of further charges bearing date 24th January 1881.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with dwelling house standing thereon, without the fort of Bombay, in Camateepoora sixth street containing 90 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4003 and 4004, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 48, and bounded on the east by the house of Singum Lingoo, on the west by the house of Bhunsalee Forna, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Camateepoora sixth street.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

LANDED PROPERTY for sale by public auction, by order of Gungaram Wittoojee Bhoomker, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned mortgagors, Bapoo Hormusjee will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the premises, the following property in one lot:—

Firstly on account and at the risk of Narryan Somajee Patell, the mortgagor.

All that moiety of fazandaree land, with dwelling house situated at Nowroje Hill, 2nd Row, containing 67 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 77, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the vacant ground, on the north by the house of Bawajee Dhurmajee, and on the south by the moiety of the said house.

Secondly on account and at the risk of Mahadebai, the widow of Tookaram Cumbloojee Patell, Nathoo Tookaram, and Hurrichund Tookaram, the mortgagors.

All that moiety of fazandaree land with dwelling house situate at Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Row, containing 67 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 77, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the vacant ground, on the north by the moiety of the said house, and on the south by the house of Gowrojee Dhurmajee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Meerza Hoosain Khan, at his office in Church-gate-street, or to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, January 10, 1882.

NOTICES.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES

PER S. S. HENRY BOLKOW AND EUPHRATRES, FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and FIFTH BATCH of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, and Ponies, &c., belonging to well-known Dealers Shaik Jasum Bin Feed and others. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable. Bombay, 29th Dec., 1881.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINCHONA BARK.

OAKES AND CO.,

UNDER instructions from the DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS in charge of the Government Chinchona Plantations, will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, Exchange Hall, Madras, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1882, commencing at 12 noon.

1.—10,000 lbs. of chinchona (brown and red) Barks in lots of about 100 lbs. each.

2.—TERMS—CASH.

3. Full particulars and samples may be had on application to OAKES and Co.

!!! PATENT COUGH PILLS !!!

A PURELY VEGETABLE SPECIFIC for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price, per phial, with testimonials and full direction, for use and diet, Rs. 1; postage and packing annas 0-8-0. The *oldest* and the *youngest* can take them with safety!!

To be had of

STEPHENSON & Co.,

i.e., 11, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta.

or

MESSRS. D. FERNANDEZ & Co., Chemists, 30, Medow-street, Agents in Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	„ 12-0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 12-8	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12-0	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	do.	„ 9-8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	„ 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	„ 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,

Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869.

V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of persons are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervousness and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most delicious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without all of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co. E. Plomer & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE.

Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

ABU HOTEL.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL is to be OPENED from the 1st February, 1882, on MOUNT ABU for Ladies and Gentlemen with comfortable accommodation at moderate charges under Portuguese management by the undersigned.

D'COSTA & SOUZA, Proprietors.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

MEDOC

BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
„ 6 0, „ „ 6 4 „ pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & CO.,

Agents to W. H. HARTOP & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.

(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 61-8 (giving their names and full addresses very clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND. The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM heretofore carried on by us the undersigned at Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai under the style of M. S. GUBBAY & Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

M. S. GUBBAY.
S. A. NATHAN.
J. A. NATHAN.

Bombay, 1st January, 1882.

WITH reference to the above notice we have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS at Bombay and Shanghai as Merchants and General Commission Agents under the style of S. A. NATHAN & Co.

S. A. NATHAN.
J. A. NATHAN.

Bombay, 1st January, 1882.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS-MAKERS,

31, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital Antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for

BRUISES, BURNS,

NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE

LADY FERGUSSON.

MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED UPON

THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

RAMPART-ROW & CHURCH-GATE-STREET,

BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL SPARKLING DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

ZOEDONE My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."—

NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.

August 8th, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with prompt attention.

Agents for the District are

Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the *'Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,"* 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overexcited Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and re-fruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice:—

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape and Colonies generally.

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FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 16th January and 30th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of Rupees one hundred per share in the above Company is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on or before the 10th day of January, 1882.

Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged after the above date on all calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT SONS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th November, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 600 tons of MOULMEIN or, RANGOON TEAK TIMBER to the Company's specification in squared logs to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 200 tons per month, commencing from 1st February next.

The specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at